

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS CHANCE.

(Translated from the French.)

As a young man of fashionable appearance was turning the corner of the Rue de Seine, he suddenly stopped, and raising his glass, began to examine an old painting, hanging against the wall with the air of a connoisseur. While thus engaged, his eye accidentally rested on the figure of a lady respectfully dressed, standing in a dark corner, — one hand covered his face, while the other was stretched out to receive the contributions of the charitable. — At this moment two females were passing; one was enveloped in the ample folds of a plaid cloak, and a thick veil, through the latter of which one could distinguish the clear blue eyes of a young girl, sparkling like two stars through the gloom of night; the other had the appearance of a waiting maid.

"Lend me some money, Ninette," said the young lady, who had observed the boy. "I have forgotten my purse." — "Well! and so have I, mademoiselle, I have but just sufficient to pay for crossing the Pont des Arts. We must give you something another time, child," continued the soubrette to the youthful mendicant as she passed on. "No, no, — lend me what you have," replied her young mistress, laying hold of her arm, "we can go over the Pont des Tuilleries." "But, mademoiselle, that is so much farther, and you know how uneasy madame is when we are too late — there! it is just striking ten at the Institute." "An additional reason that you should lend me your money quickly," added the young lady, in a tone of slight impatience. The two souls were dropped into the thin pale hand of the little fellow.

The young man who had been examining the picture, observing this interesting scene, directed his gaze towards the lady, as she hastened away to make up for lost time, and in stepping over the wet pavement with the grace of an elegant Parisian, exhibited a foot and ankle of faultless symmetry. But turning the corner formed by the quay at this place, she was soon out of sight. He then approached the little mendicant, who still held the two sous piece, and placed in his hand a five franc.

The poor little fellow, on discovering the amount of the donation, was quite overcome by feelings of gratitude. — "Oh! you are very good, very kind, sir, — this is just as much as we want to pay our lodgings, without it our landlord would have turned us out, and my father must have slept in the street to-night." — "Oh! sir, you have saved his life." And the poor fellow leant against the wall for support.

"What is your father doing, my lad?" said the young man, in a compassionate tone. — "Nothing, sir; he was a coachman, but was disabled by accident, and now he can do nothing; while my mother lived she worked for him; but since her death, we have been obliged to pawn our furniture, and I can do nothing. I have come out to day in despair to beg. Oh! how painful it has been — I can never do it again, but, mon Dieu! to-morrow will come, would that I could work." — "And why not, my lad, you express yourself well; I suppose you can read and write?" — "O yes, sir, and cast accounts also; my mother taught me." — "If your father has no objection, you shall be my servant, and I will provide for him too." The poor lad, overwhelmed with gratitude, burst into tears, and could with difficulty express a wish that his benefactor should come and see his father. They turned into the Rue Mazarine. "My name," said the little fellow, "is Thom; I shall be fourteen next Easter," and he stood on tiptoe in order to appear to the best advantage; "I promise to be very careful, attentive, and faithful; I can bear hunger without inconvenience — I am used to it. You can pay my wages to my father, after deducting the five francs which you gave me, and then, you know, I shall not have received charity." — "The young man smiled. — "I shall thus do for my poor old father, what he did for me when I was helpless. Is not this right, sir? — But here is the house. Excuse me if I walk first, sir, the passage is dark." He led his benefactor through a winding passage and up numerous flights of steps, until they arrived at a miserable garret, where they found the old coachman lying on a wretched pallet, surrounded by all the appearance of extreme poverty. He, of course, readily consented to the proposition of M. Amadee de Trainville, to take Thom into his service, and himself to the hospital of Rochefoucault.

Thom, equipped in a handsome livery, waited on his master the next evening, to ask if he had any further commands for him, and if he had acquitted himself to his satisfaction. "Quite so," was the reply. — "Are you content with your new situation?" — "Oh! yes, sir, — there is but one thing that troubles me now. — If I could but thank the pretty girl that gave me the two sous yesterday." — "How do you know that she was pretty?" said his master eagerly. — "It was her voice, sir, — oh! that sweet voice still sounds in my ears; I should know it a hundred years hence, if I were to live so long." — "And when I think," continued he, "that she preferred going round the Pont des Tuilleries rather than refuse to assist the unfortunate! Perhaps I should not have attracted your notice, if it had not been for her. — But I hope to see her again." And a tear of gratitude rolled down his sunken cheek. Amadee de Trainville sighed and dismissed Thom for the night.

As the waiting woman and her young mistress turned the corner of the street in which they resided, a post-chaise dashed by them, and suddenly compelled them to draw up against the wall. "How late you are, Antoine," said Mr Darblay, a grave and worthy magistrate of the Cour Royale, in a tone of reproach; "your cousin arrived unexpectedly in your absence, and the ambassador with whom he travels to Naples, having only allowed him time to change horses, he was obliged to leave Paris without seeing you. You are not yet personally acquainted with him my child, and I wished to introduce you to each other before he set out for Italy, where he is to remain six months." — "I beg your pardon, my dear papa," said Antoine, breathless with running; "but it was" — "Is your aunt worse, then?" exclaimed Madame Darblay, eagerly. "No, dear me, she is much better, but it was" — "Oh, I'll tell you another time; at present, let us talk of my cousin Gustave."

About six months after this, Mr Darblay was sitting one morning in his great arm chair, at a round table, strewn with books, albums and journals of all sorts. An open letter bearing the post mark of Naples, lay before him; Madame Darblay, seated beside him, held some embroidery, but her labor was evidently suspended by something of interest.

"Now, madam, declines to become my mistress, and has broken the connexion which she has so anxiously to form, by

marrying a stranger. I wish him every happiness, but I regret his marriage; the prospect of uniting him to our family was the hope and consolation of my old age." "Antoine is still very young," replied Madame Darblay, timidly, hastily seizing the letter and putting it in her pocket.

Antoine approached her mother gaily, but soon perceived by her countenance that something disagreeable had occurred; and although she possessed the entire confidence of her parents, she would not increase their embarrassment by unreasonable questions. She, therefore, in order to withdraw their thoughts from the subject, whatever it might be, sat down at the piano, and after preluding with great taste and delicacy, executed a slow and melancholy movement, from which she passed rapidly to a gay and lively air. — "Dinner was announced, and M. Darblay, who had now recovered his habitual cheerfulness, led his wife and daughter into the dining room."

During the afternoon, while M. Darblay was enjoying his usual "siesta," Antoine and her mother walked in the garden; and the latter, after some hesitation, addressed her daughter on the subject which appeared to press so heavy on her mind.

"Antoine, my dear, your cousin Gustave is married! — you must think of him no more." "It will not be difficult to comply with your request, my dear mother, as I have never seen my cousin," replied Antoine, calmly. — "I only saw the post-chaise in which he departed for Italy." "If Gustave had known your merits," continued Madame Darblay, "he would not have renounced the engagement his father had made for him on his death bed; therefore I excuse him. You arrived ten minutes too late! Singular chance! added she, with a sigh. "And if you knew the cause of that chance," said Antoine, gaily. "My dear," returned Madame Darblay, recollecting herself, "there is no such thing as chance — it is God who directs; and what we call chance, is happy or unhappy, according as the cause that has produced it is good or bad." "Oh! make yourself easy on the subject then — the cause was good. It will be all for the best. Who knows if I should have been happy with my cousin?"

The steam boat "la Vierge de Corbeil," was on the point of starting from the quay de la Greve; the deck was crowded with passengers, and the smoke ascended from its funnel in a thick, black column, when a young man, followed by a servant carrying a portmanteau, alighted from a cabriolet, and jumped on board as the bell rang. The noise and bustle of starting having subsided, and each passenger having arranged himself with a view to his comfort during the short voyage, some began to read the poetry of de Lamartine, others were engaged with the morning papers; but the greater number were leaning over the side, staring vacantly at the boiling foam occasioned by the wheels, as if listening to the grumbling of the gently gliding wave for being impeded in its course towards the sea. — Things were in this state when a heavy splash was heard at one end of the boat, and immediately afterwards a cry of "My father!" — "My father is drowning!" — "Help!" A voice at the other extremity responded, "That's her voice, sir!" Another splash was heard, and in a few seconds, two men were seen in the water, one of whom, who appeared to be an expert swimmer, supported the other with some difficulty. The boat was stopped, and the drowning man and his preserver were, with the assistance of ropes, taken on board, where the former soon recovered, under the tender care of his wife and daughter.

The "Ville de Corbeil" continued its voyage, and the passengers resumed their former occupations. M. Darblay had a summer retreat on the banks of the Seine, not far from Corbeil, to which he sometimes retired from the active duties of his office. It was to this retirement he was going on the present occasion, when, approaching incautiously too near the side, he fell overboard. As soon as he could speak, he eagerly asked to whom he was indebted for his life? "To M. Amadee de Trainville," answered Thom, who was very officious in rendering every assistance to M. Darblay. "Amadee de Trainville!" echoed M. Darblay. "Your father was my most intimate college friend," added he, offering his hand; "but the military life he embraced separated us, and he fell on the field; and I am glad, chance has made me indebted to his son for my life." "Chance," murmured Antoine, with her eyes full of tears. "Might I ask the object of your voyage?" said Madame Darblay. "This question is not prompted by cold and idle curiosity, as you may readily imagine, but to the most lively interest in one to whom I owe so much." "The truth is," answered de Trainville, "that I have no further object than a simple excursion in the environs of Paris." The Ville de Corbeil had by this time, arrived at her destination. Madame Darblay having first consulted her husband's looks, pressed de Trainville to do them the honor of accepting the hospitality of their country residence for a few days. Amadee accepted the offer without much hesitation, and, giving his arm to Madame Darblay, he led her on shore. Antoine followed, leaning on the arm of her father; and Thom and the waiting woman, carrying the band boxes, brought up the rear.

On a fine summer evening, some months after the events related above, the family of the Darblays, having ordered chairs to be carried to the terrace in front of their house, which commanded a view of the Seine, were enjoying the cool breeze, and admiring the rich landscape before them, softened by the last feeble rays of the setting sun. Antoine, who was sitting on her mother's knee, appeared thoughtful and melancholy, her eyes were alternately directed to her father and the river. "Antoine," said her mother, "what is the matter with you? If you are unhappy at the thoughts of your approaching marriage, say so; there is still time to withdraw." "Oh! I am not unhappy, but I am always melancholy when I look at the dark stream which winds along so tranquilly; I think of the frightful moments when it had nearly swallowed my dear father, — then I think of his preserver! Oh! how I thank you for allowing me to love Amadee de Trainville." "De Trainville is a noble fellow," interrupted M. Darblay, and he is rising rapidly in his honorable profession; — I should be proud of such a son; and I therefore bless the chance that has given him to me as a son in law." "Chance," repeated Antoine with an air of abstraction, "madam says there is no such thing; but that every thing is directed by the hand of God."

The morrow was a joyful, a solemn day: it was that of the marriage of Antoine Darblay and Amadee de Trainville. The neighboring peasants had been invited to participate in the festivities, and

were assembled in the court; the domestics, dressed in their best, and decorated with white favours, occupied the antechamber. — Thom alone was absent. Amadee, accompanied by his friend and relations, anxiously awaited his affianced in the drawingroom. She entered, leaning on her father's arm. The beautiful bride, enveloped in the graceful folds of a white veil, and resembling the figure of an angel surrounded by clouds, approached to the side of the bridegroom by her father, and Madame Darblay, on her part, introduced de Trainville to his new relations. The bridegroom, seizing the hand of Antoine, conducted her to the deep recess of a large window, the curtains of which were partly drawn, and removing them, exhibited the figure of a mendicant. It was Thom dressed as when he asked charity in the Rue de Seine, and holding in his hand a two sous piece. Antoine, after a little hesitation, recollected Thom, and, turning to Amadee, demanded an explanation of this scene. — "It is thus you have always appeared to my imagination; — since that day I sought you every where, but without success, till the fearful moment when Thom knew your voice." Madame Darblay, observing the emotion of Antoine, approached to know the cause of it.

"Ah! my dear mother!" cried Antoine, hiding her face in her bosom, "you are right — there is no such thing as chance!"

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

MAINE.

The proceedings of the Maine Legislature are of a very serious import. The papers throughout the country have been announcing, from day to day for some weeks past, that the news from the Northeastern frontier is pacific. It is true there is no great apprehension of immediate hostilities. — But are not the Executive and the Legislature of Maine doing all in their power to prevent a peaceful adjustment of the original matter in controversy? It appears to us that they are, and that they are shifting the ground of controversy from a question in which the whole merits are in their favor, to one in which, if they are not clearly in the wrong, their position is sure to be contested. — They are literally abandoning the strong ground of their claim, as it rests on the construction of the treaty, which they have uniformly maintained was incontestable, and in which nineteen-twentieths of the public agreed with them, and have joined issue as a question of peace or war, in the right of present possession, not only in opposition to the allegation of continued possession and exclusive jurisdiction on the part of Great Britain, but in violation of the express agreement entered into with Mr Fox by the President of the United States, and signed by the Secretary of State, that Maine shall withdraw her armed force from the disputed territory, and that if any armed force shall in future be necessary for protecting the public property, it should be conducted by concert between the governments of Maine and New Brunswick. The reader will judge how far the following resolutions, adopted by the Maine House of Representatives, in the session of Wednesday last, are consistent with any expectation of a decision of the question on its original merits, or with the agreement signed by Mr Fox and Mr Fox. These resolutions passed by a vote of 165 to 1.

Resolved, That the right of this state to exclusive jurisdiction over all that territory claimed by Great Britain, which lies west of a line due north from the monument to the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, (usually denominated the disputed territory,) has been constant and indefeasible since her existence as an independent state; and no agreement which has or may be entered into by the Government of the Union, can impair her prerogative to be the sole judge of the time when, and the manner in which, that right shall be enforced.

Resolved, That this state, in view of the measures recently adopted by the government of the Union in relation to this question, and particularly the provision made for a Special Minister to the Court of St. James; and actuated by an earnest desire to come to an amicable adjustment of the whole controversy, will forbear to enforce her jurisdiction in that part of her territory, the possession of which is now usurped by the Province of New Brunswick, so far as she can do so consistently with the maintenance of the resolve of the 24th January last — but she has seen nothing in recent events to cause her to doubt that it is her imperative duty, as well as her invariable right to protect her public domain from depredation and plunder up to the extreme limits of her territory, and that no power on earth shall drive her from an act of jurisdiction so proper in itself, and to which her honor is so irrevocably committed.

Resolved, That the public measures of the Governor of this State, in relation to the disputed territory, meet the cordial approbation of this Legislature, that they concur in the doctrines and sentiments contained in his recent message — that they will sustain him in carrying into effect the resolve of the 24th Jan. aforesaid, and that whenever he shall be fully satisfied by the declarations of the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick or otherwise, that the latter has abandoned all intentions of occupying the disputed territory with a military force and of attempting the expulsion of our party, that the exigency which called for the military having ceased, the Governor be, and he hereby is, authorized to withdraw the same, leaving the Land Agent with a sufficient posse, armed or unarmed, as the case may require, to carry said resolve into effect.

Resolved, That as the practicability of running and marking the North Eastern boundary line, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1783, is indubitable, to consent to another arbitration, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the United States, would be a virtual abandonment of the rights and interest of Maine.

Resolved, That a cruise has arrived when it becomes the duty of the General Government forthwith to propose to the Government of Great Britain a joint commission for the purpose of running the line in accordance with the treaty of 1783 — and in case of a refusal on the part of Great Britain, it is the duty of the United States to run the line upon her own authority, and to take possession of the whole disputed territory without unnecessary delay.

Important from New Brunswick. — By the St Johns Weekly Chronicle, of the 15th inst. we are furnished with the correspondence between Sir J. Harvey and Mr Fox, the British Minister at Washington, on the subject of the "Memorandum." We have not room to copy the correspondence in full. The following extracts will show the construction

which is put by them on the agreement, and the manner in which the Lieut Governor proposes to carry it into effect.

Extract of a letter from Mr Fox to Sir John Harvey, dated Washington, Feb. 27. —

"You will perceive from this correspondence that the American Government is now prepared categorically to deny the existence of an agreement to the extent as understood by us, respecting the exclusive exercise by Great Britain of jurisdiction over the disputed territory, pending the negotiation for the settlement of the boundary."

The two Governments are thus placed pointedly at issue upon this subordinate branch of the boundary question. It is only by direct negotiation and free discussion between them, that a definite understanding upon the point at issue can be arrived at.

In this state of affairs I think it best becomes us as the servants of a sovereign, whose generous forbearance is unequalled in the history of nations, to refrain from further action until time shall have been afforded to her Majesty's Government to attempt the adjustment of the differences by friendly means.

Governed by these feelings, I have this day signed with the Secretary of State of the U. States, the enclosed memorandum, containing terms of accommodation, which we have agreed to recommend to the adoption respectively of your Excellency and the Governor of Maine.

The duplicate of the enclosed memorandum is forwarded to the Governor of Maine, who I have no doubt under the recommendation of the President, will comply with the terms proposed, if your Excellency shall be willing equally to accede to them.

Extract of a letter from Sir John Harvey to Mr Fox, dated Fredericton, March 6.

"Yielding to circumstances, which I admit with your Excellency, to constitute a sufficient justification for a departure from the strict letter of the instructions from her Majesty's government, under which it is made my duty to act in reference to the territory in dispute between G. Britain and the U. States, on the Southwest frontier of this Province, and I will add, to the anxious desire I have always felt, that matters of obviously secondary and minor import connected with that great question, should not be allowed to involve the Province in border collision with the State of Maine which might lead to a National War, I do not shrink from the responsibility imposed upon me by those instructions of deferring all offensive measures, as relates to the occupation by the Militia of the State of Maine of a certain portion of the disputed territory, for a period which may be sufficient to enable me or your Excellency to receive the decision of her Majesty's Government upon the subject. My measures shall accordingly be confined to the protection of the communication between this Province and Lower Canada, through the valley of the St John, and of her Majesty's subjects of the Madawaska settlement."

These documents with the resolutions of the Maine Legislature, show what is the posture in which the several parties are placed. The American Government and the British Minister have entered into an agreement, as to the course which Maine and New Brunswick shall pursue. Maine refuses to comply. The Governor of New Brunswick agrees to comply, until he shall receive the orders of his government; but in the mean time takes strong possession of Madawaska, and all the disputed territory north of the St John. Maine not content with opening this new ground of controversy, (which is precisely what the British government must have wished if they felt that their former ground on the point which was in negotiation, was weak) takes this opportunity to declare the right of that state to exclusive jurisdiction over all the disputed territory, and "that no agreement which has or may be entered into by the government of the Union, can impair her prerogative to be the sole judge of the time when, and the manner in which, that right shall be enforced."

Of what use then is further negotiation, and a special embassy? It is to Maine that G. Britain must send a special embassy, if she would have peace with her. The Legislature of Maine not only asserts their own exclusive right to settle the question in dispute, but they announce, by resolution, what it is the duty of the United States to do, to enforce the acquiescence of the British Government in their decision. Will Mr Van Buren do his duty, as the Legislature of Maine understands it, or as he has already declared he himself understands it? We shall see. — *Advertiser.*

Correspondence of the Atlas.

Senate Chamber,

Augusta, March 22.

The two branches of the Legislature are at variance. The point of difficulty is this — that the House of Representatives by an unanimous vote closed the door to all arbitration. A majority of the Senate think that it may become necessary to have further negotiation. Conferees have been appointed consisting on the part of the Senate, of Messrs Littlefield, Heagan and Damont; on the part of the House, Messrs Moore, Delesdernier and Bradbury. The Conferees, I understand, have met and have agreed to report that the House accede and concur with the Senate. The resolutions even if the House concur with the Senate, are rather of a warlike character. There is much excitement existing on the subject.

Correspondence of the Atlas.

State House, Augusta,

Saturday, March 23.

In the afternoon on Thursday last, the North Eastern Boundary Resolutions came up in the House. The question was on receding from the vote, adopting the resolves as amended in the House, and concurring in adopting them as amended in the Senate. The House, without debate refused to recede and concur, but insisted on their former vote, and appointed Conferees. The resolves were sent back to the Senate, who also insisted, and appointed Conferees in concurrence. — The Conferees had a meeting — and yesterday reported — recommending that the House should recede and concur with the Senate. On the acceptance of this report in the House, there was a long debate. The point of difference between the two Houses, was briefly this: The House had adopted a resolve, saying "That to consent to another arbitration in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the United States, would be a virtual abandonment of the rights and interests of Maine." This resolve had been rejected in the Senate by a party vote. It was understood as an implied censure on the President for intimating in his recent

message, that he should consent to another arbitration.

The question on receding and concurring in the Senate, was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative by a strict party vote. Whigs voting against it. The resolves passed by an engrossed as amended in the Senate, in concurrence.

There will probably be no further action in the Legislature on the subject of our border troubles. The whole matter is now in the hands of the Executive. Our Legislature will adjourn early Monday morning. All was quiet on the border the latest dates. No fear of any immediate action is felt. The letter of Gov Harvey to Mr Fox seems to settle that matter.

BORDER TROUBLES SUSPENDED.

Important from Maine. — By the Eastern Mail last evening, we have received the following, which we copy from the Augusta tri-weekly Journal. It puts an end, for the present, to all hostile measures on the frontier, and sets at rest all questions of controversy, until further instructions shall be received from the British government. The troops of Maine will, of course, immediately return to their homes. Major Gen. Scott seems to be acted in this affair in the capacity of mediator.

Head Quarters, East Div. U. S. Army, Augusta, Me., March 21, 1859.

The undersigned, a Major General in the Army of the United States, being especially charged with maintaining the peace and safety of the entire northern and eastern frontiers, having endeavored to apprehend a collision of arms between the hostile forces of New Brunswick and the State of Maine on the Disputed Territory which is claimed by both, has the honor, in the sincere desire of the United States to preserve the relations of peace and amity with Great Britain — relations which might be much endangered by such outward demonstration — to invite from His Excellency the Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Gov. &c. &c. — a general declaration to this effect:

That it is not the intention of the Lieutenant Gov. of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, under the expected renewal of negotiations between the Cabinets of London and Washington on the subject of the said disputed Territory, without renewed instructions to that effect from his Government, to seek to take Military possession of that territory, or to seek by Military force to expel therefrom the armed civil population or the troops of Maine.

Should the undersigned have the honor to be favored with such declaration or assurance to be communicated to His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maine, the undersigned does not in the least doubt that he would be immediately and fully authorized by the Governor of Maine to communicate to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, a corresponding pacific declaration to this effect: —

That in hope of a speedy and satisfactory settlement by negotiation between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, of the principal or boundary question between the State of Maine and the province of New Brunswick, it is not the intention of the governor of Maine, without renewed instructions from the Legislature of the State, to attempt to disturb by arms the said Province, in the possession of the Madawaska settlements, to attempt to interrupt the usual communications between that Province and Her Majesty's Upper Provinces, and that he is willing in the mean time, to leave the question of possession and jurisdiction as they at present stand — that is, Great Britain, holding in fact, possession of a part of said territory, and the Government of Maine denying her right to such possession; and the State of Maine holding in fact, possession of another portion of the same territory, to which her right is denied by Great Britain.

With this understanding the Governor of Maine will, without unnecessary delay, withdraw the military force of the State from the said disputed territory — leaving only, under a Land Agent, a small civil posse, armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent further depredations.

Reciprocal assurances of the foregoing friendly character having been, through the undersigned, interchanged, all danger of collision between the immediate parties to the controversy will be at once removed, and time allowed the United States and Great Britain to settle amicably the great question of limits.

The undersigned has much pleasure in renewing to His Excellency, Major Gen. Sir John Harvey the assurances of his ancient high consideration and respect.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To a copy of the foregoing, Sir John Harvey annexed the following: —

The undersigned Major General John Harvey, Lieut. Gov. of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, having received a proposition from Major General Winfield Scott of the U. S. Army, of which the foregoing is a copy, hereby, on his part, signifies his concurrence and acquiescence therein.

Sir John Harvey renews with great pleasure to Maj. Gen. Scott the assurances of his warmest personal consideration, regard and respect.

J. HARVEY.

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick, March 23, 1859.

To a paper containing the note of Gen. Scott and the acceptance of Sir John Harvey, Gov. Fairfield annexed his acceptance in the words: —

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Augusta, March 25, 1859.

The undersigned, Governor of Maine, in consideration of the foregoing, the exigency for calling out the troops of Maine having ceased, has no hesitation in signifying his entire acquiescence in the proposition of Major General Scott.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to Major General Scott, the assurance of his high respect and esteem.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

We learn that Gen. Scott has interchanged the acceptance of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, and also that Gov. Fairfield immediately issued orders recalling the troops of Maine and for organizing the civil posse that is to be continued, for the time, in the disputed territory. The troops in this town will also be immediately discharged.

The two branches of the Maine Legislature met at half past 5 o'clock on Monday morning. The house voted that when they should next adjourn it should be without day, and in this vote the Senate concurred. The house notified the Senate that they nonconcurred in the vote, indefinitely postponed.